

2002
0431

VALLEY DISTRICTING REPORT

For

**Local Agency Formation Commission
(LAFCO)**

for Los Angeles County

Prepared By

Professor William A. V. Clark, UCLA Geography Department

Patrick D. Quinlan, PDQ GeoDemographics

April 10, 2002

VOTING DISTRICTS IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the process of city formation the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for Los Angeles County has the mandate to create voting districts. Voting district plans must comply with federal Constitutional and statutory requirements and California State law.

The key districting parameters mandated by California law (Government Code 56852.7) for a new city with a total population exceeding one million persons are:

- An even number of districts with a minimum of 12 districts;
- Population per district not exceeding 100,000 persons;
- Approximately equal populations in each district.

According to Census 2000, the San Fernando Valley area that is being considered for secession from the City of Los Angeles, excluding the portion that overlaps the Hollywood reorganization area has a total population of 1,351,505. If this area were to have 14 districts, the “ideal” population per district would be 96,536 (1,351,505 divided by 14).

The 14-district Plan presented in this report is cohesive, reflects community boundaries, and recognizes the Valley’s demographic concentrations of ethnic and racial minorities.

A map (**FIGURE 1**) of these districts shows that they are geographically smaller in the more densely populated areas in the southeastern part of the San Fernando Valley and are larger in the western parts of the Valley where single-family homes and lower densities predominate.

The Plan has districts that are close to the ideal population of 96,536, and has a 4.313% total population deviation. This plan meets both federal and State requirements for voting districts.

The Plan results in 5 districts that have a total population with Hispanic or Latino majorities. An additional 4 districts have 43% or greater total population pluralities for Hispanics or Latinos. Asian and African American populations are more geographically dispersed throughout the Valley; neither of these race populations could comprise a majority in a single district, nor is it possible to create reasonably compact Asian or African American majority districts within the Valley.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1854

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1854

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATIONS

Introduction

As part of potential city formation in the San Fernando Valley of the City of Los Angeles, the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of Los Angeles County is directed to create voting districts for the Valley area that is being considered for secession from the City of Los Angeles. In response to LAFCO's mandate, this report provides a Plan for consideration and adoption. The Appendix of this report includes additional maps and detailed statistical documentation.

This report provides information about data used in the districting process. That data includes U.S. Census 2000 data: total population and voting age population by race/ethnicity. Also used were the area's voter registration data as of March 2001 and a procedure for approximating the race/ethnicity mix among registered voters based on their surnames.

Districting Requirements

California State law, the federal Constitution, and the Voting Rights Act guided the formation of the Plan presented in this report.

With respect to the creation of new cities of more than one million people, California Law requires districts that have no more than 100,000 persons each. Specifically, the law states that if the commission (LAFCO) approves a proposal for a special reorganization, it will establish the initial boundaries of the voting districts in the new city.¹

In the Valley, and as is often the case when forming districts, it is not possible to have exactly equal population totals for each district - small deviations are permissible. A plan's total deviation is generally defined as being the sum of the highest and lowest district variance percentages. For example, if the most populous district has a 2% positive variance and the least populous district has a 3% negative variance, the total deviation would be 5%.

To identify the Valley's "ideal" population per district, the Valley's total is divided by the number of districts. Since the San Fernando Valley area that is being considered for secession from the City of Los Angeles has a total population of 1,351,505, the "ideal" per-district population for a 14-district plan is 96,536.

There is a long history of recognizing the rights of minorities and protected minorities in particular, to elect representatives of their choice (Voting Rights Act of 1965; Thornburg v. Gingles 1986, 478 U.S. 30). At the same time the Supreme Court has expressly ruled that even though districts cannot be drawn to dilute minority voting strength, districts cannot be drawn in an "unconventional way" to simply maximize racial concentration (Shaw v. Hunt 1996, 517 U.S. 899).

¹ Government Code 56852.7 provides as follows: If the commission approves a proposal for a special reorganization that includes the incorporation of a city with a population of more than 1,000,000, the commission shall do both of the following: (a) Specify in the resolution making determinations that, notwithstanding Section 36501, the legislative body of the city shall consist of an even number of members, with at least 12 elected by districts, as defined in Section 34871. The commission shall establish the initial boundaries of a sufficient number of districts of approximately equal populations, consistent with state and federal law, not to exceed more than 100,000 residents per district. (b) Specify in the resolution that the mayor, who shall be a voting member of the council, shall be elected on a citywide basis.

CHAPTER 10: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States has a long and rich history, with a diverse population and a complex political system. The country's history is marked by significant events, including the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Great Depression. The United States has also played a major role in world affairs, particularly during the 20th century. The country's history is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

The United States has a long and rich history, with a diverse population and a complex political system. The country's history is marked by significant events, including the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Great Depression. The United States has also played a major role in world affairs, particularly during the 20th century. The country's history is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

The United States has a long and rich history, with a diverse population and a complex political system. The country's history is marked by significant events, including the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Great Depression. The United States has also played a major role in world affairs, particularly during the 20th century. The country's history is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

The United States has a long and rich history, with a diverse population and a complex political system. The country's history is marked by significant events, including the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Great Depression. The United States has also played a major role in world affairs, particularly during the 20th century. The country's history is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

The district population totals must thus be as equal as possible and respect both ethnic and racial concentrations and communities of interest.

Traditional Districting Principles

Districting requires establishing boundaries for the voting districts. In creating boundaries it is possible, and often desirable, to consider natural boundaries including the impact of physical features as well as the impact of freeways, major thoroughfares, railroads, parks, and other features that may separate communities. The creation of districts must also include consideration of contiguity, compactness of territory, cohesiveness, topography, and geography.

Communities of interest are an especially important consideration when creating districts. Often there are natural tendencies for persons living in close proximity to have interests in common.

Four primary community of interest “inputs” were considered while developing districts for the Valley:

- **Community Planning Areas** defined and used by the City of Los Angeles (14 areas)
- **Regional Planning Areas** defined and used by the County of Los Angeles (16 areas)
- **Communities** designated by the United Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley (25 areas)
- **Neighborhoods** grass-roots designations (under development) coordinated by the City of Los Angeles’ Department of Neighborhood Empowerment. The neighborhood designations are being defined and are not in final form but offered additional insight on the nature of communities of interest.

As would be expected, there are significant similarities amongst the above-listed community designations for the Valley. The differences between the City and County designations are mostly at the edges of their community areas. The Chamber of Commerce designations are most often divisions of many of the City and County designations, and again with most differences occurring at the edges of the districts. These differences can be observed in the maps included in the Appendix (FIGURES 4, 5, and 6).

While it is important to recognize communities of interest, differing concentrations of population and population densities do not always make it possible to maintain the geographic extent of communities. For example, the very high population densities in the North Hollywood and Van Nuys areas mean that these communities must be relatively smaller than their geographical extent in order to maintain population equality.

Districting Units

The database of districting units used in the creation of the Plan is based on U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census tracts. The 310 geographical units used to define the Valley’s districts are a subset of the countywide set that was used by the County of Los Angeles to define the 2001 Supervisorial Districts. These “Redistricting Units” (RDUs) are the pieces of geography that are separately assignable to form districts. RDUs are census tracts, or in some cases, split census tracts (**FIGURE 1**).

1. The first part of the document is a

letter from the author to the reader.

The letter is written in a friendly and informal style. The author explains the purpose of the document and expresses his hope that the reader will find it interesting and useful. He also mentions that the document is a work in progress and that he will be adding more information as he becomes available.

The second part of the document is a list of references.

The references are listed in alphabetical order.

The references include books, articles, and web pages. The author has provided the full citation for each reference, including the author's name, the title of the work, the publisher, and the year of publication.

The third part of the document is a list of appendices.

The appendices are listed in alphabetical order.

The appendices include a list of abbreviations, a list of symbols, and a list of units.

The fourth part of the document is a list of figures.

The figures are listed in alphabetical order.

The figures include a list of tables, a list of diagrams, and a list of photographs.

The fifth part of the document is a list of footnotes.

The footnotes are listed in alphabetical order.

Census tracts are relatively small areas that combine ordinary city blocks into areas that average approximately 4,300 persons in the San Fernando Valley. They were designed by the Census Bureau to reflect relatively homogeneous areas of population and housing and are bounded by major thoroughfares, streams, railroads, parks, and other natural features.

Districting Data

The source for the population and race/ethnicity data used to create the Plan is the Census 2000 Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data. The data file used in creating the Plan, and which was made available to the public for review and input, includes for each RDU, the total population and population by race/ethnicity. The data file, and its associated geographic file, was posted on LAFCO's web site as a downloadable package - available to the public during December 2000.

The U.S. Census questionnaire asked about both race and Hispanic origin. In addition, in Census 2000 for the first time the U.S. Census Bureau allowed respondents to select one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities (U.S. Census Bureau: Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin 2000).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires federal agencies to use a minimum of 5 race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) defined a set of 8 exclusive race/ethnicity categories in which Hispanic origin has precedence – thus, for example, a person who checked Hispanic, white, and African American on the 2000 Census form is counted only in the Hispanic category.

To augment the DOJ-defined race/ethnicity definitions, the County of Los Angeles developed 2 additional sets of race/ethnicity categories: *Detailed* and *Inclusive*.

Detailed: These categories, presented separately for Hispanics and Not Hispanics, quantify every possible single-race category and every possible 2-race category. A summary category of persons of 3 or more races is also presented separately for Hispanics and Not Hispanics. See Appendix (TABLES 3 and 4) for detailed total and voting age populations by district for the Plan.

Inclusive: These categories include all persons of a particular race or ethnicity. For example, the inclusive African American category contains persons who indicated only African American and also multirace persons who indicated African American in combination with other races such as white. The inclusive Hispanic category includes all races. Multirace/ethnicity persons are counted in more than one of the inclusive categories.

Because there are multirace persons in the Valley (approximately 5%) and because the inclusive category counts sum to more than the total population, the inclusive category counts are for information purposes only and cannot be used to create districts of equal population. See Appendix (TABLES 5 and 6) for inclusive total and voting age populations by district for the Plan.

The districting data file has RDU totals for Latino and Asian-surnamed registered voters, and party affiliation for registered voters. See Appendix (TABLES 7 and 8) for district summaries.

The Plan

The Plan divides the Valley into 14 districts that have less than 100,000 persons each. The Plan reflects communities of interest, accommodates the concentrations of ethnic and racial minorities, and meets State and federal requirements for voting districts. The new districts map (**FIGURE 1**) reveals a structure of districts that are geographically smaller in the more densely populated neighborhoods and communities in the southeastern part of the San Fernando Valley and are more geographically extensive in the western parts of the Valley where single-family homes and lower densities predominate.

Analysis of the Plan

The Plan creates a set of districts in which the total deviation is 4.313% (**TABLE 1**). There are 5 districts in which Hispanics or Latinos are the majority of the total population and another 4 districts where they make up more than 43% of the total population. Valley wide, the Hispanic/Latino total population is 42.5%; Not Hispanic White population is 41.2%.

The voting age population has greater variation across districts. There are 5 majority Hispanic/Latino voting age districts and 2 more districts in which the Hispanic/Latino population is a plurality, larger than any other race/ethnic group (**TABLE 2**).

Brief Descriptions of Voting Districts in the Plan (FIGURE 2)

District 1. This district is made up of two communities, Granada Hills/Knollwood and Northridge and extends south from the northern boundary of the City of Los Angeles to Roscoe Boulevard in the south. It includes California State University Northridge.

District 2. The communities that are adjacent to District 1 to the east are Sylmar and Mission Hills. Sylmar Square is also part of this district. It is a geographically extensive area from the north boundary of the current City of Los Angeles south to Lassen Street.

District 3. This district includes the communities of Chatsworth and Porter Ranch, north of Roscoe and as north and west as the current boundaries of the City of Los Angeles. This district includes Northridge Fashion Center at the southeast corner.

District 4. Includes the communities of Arleta and Pacoima and is the district nearly due south of the City of San Fernando. Hansen Lake and recreation area is in the eastern portion of this district.

District 5. This district includes several distinct but related communities - those of Sunland, La Tuna Canyon, Lakeview Terrace, and Shadow Hills. All these communities spread along Foothill Boulevard and their populations are mostly north of the 210 Freeway.

District 6. The most central district in the Valley is the community of Sepulveda-North Hills. The core of the area is between Lassen Street and Roscoe Boulevard and from Bull Creek in the West to Woodman Avenue in the east. The Sepulveda Veterans Administration Hospital is in this district.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting system in providing reliable financial information. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the application of mathematical models. It highlights the importance of using appropriate methods to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting system in providing reliable financial information. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

4. The fourth part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of statistical techniques and the application of mathematical models. It highlights the importance of using appropriate methods to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting system in providing reliable financial information. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

District 7. This district includes much of the southern sections of Sun Valley. It also includes the very northern parts of North Hollywood and the southern parts of Panorama City. The Hollywood Freeway runs through the approximate middle of these communities.

District 8. This district is at the western edge of the Valley and includes the communities of West Hills and Woodland Hills. Fallbrook Square is towards the eastern edge of the Community. Topanga Canyon Boulevard is the eastern boundary in the northern part of the district. Warner Center is within this district.

District 9. The communities of Canoga Park and Winnetka are adjacent to District 8 and form District 9. This district is bounded approximately by the Los Angeles River in the south and Roscoe Boulevard in the north. Pierce College is in the southwest corner of this district.

District 10. This district is almost coincident with the community of Reseda although parts of the western edge of Van Nuys are included in the district. It is not possible to create a district for Van Nuys alone as the community is too numerous in population. This district is broadly defined by Roscoe Boulevard in the north, the Los Angeles River and the Sepulveda Basin in the south.

District 11. Van Nuys is the heart of District 11. Most of this district is north of Burbank Boulevard and south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The western boundary is close to the 405 Freeway and the eastern boundary is the community of North Hollywood. Van Nuys commercial areas and administrative offices are within this district.

District 12. The major part of the Community of North Hollywood is in this district. It is bounded on the east by the City of Burbank and on the south by the 101 Freeway. Parts of the northern neighborhoods of North Hollywood are in District 7.

District 13. This district includes the hillside communities of Encino and Tarzana. It is bounded in the north by the Los Angeles River and the Sepulveda Basin and in the south by Mulholland Drive. This district also includes the western part of Sherman Oaks, necessitated by the relatively low population densities in Encino and Tarzana.

District 14. This district is centered on Sherman Oaks and Studio City and includes the community of Toluca Lake. This district is bounded in the south by Mulholland Drive and in the north by sections of the 134 and 101 Freeways and by Burbank and Chandler Boulevards and north of Oxnard Street.

PUBLIC ACCESS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

As part of the process of creating this Plan, the consultants, in collaboration with LAFCO, created an Internet web page on LAFCO's web site. This page provided links to downloadable materials that could be used by the public to view the Preliminary Plan.

Links on LAFCO's web site provided Valley related maps, demographic data, and a submittal package that could be used to create alternative plans for consideration by LAFCO.

Links to LAFCO's Web Site and Valley Districting Items:

- Home Page: <http://lalafo.org>
- Current Topics: http://lalafo.org/lafco_topics.htm
- Preliminary Plan Report: http://lalafo.org/Prelim_Valley_Dist_Rpt.pdf
- Preliminary Plan Appendix: <http://lalafo.org/PrelimValleyDistRptAppendix.pdf>
- Preliminary Plan Map: <http://lalafo.org/Districting.htm>
- Valley Area's Geographic Shapefile: <http://lalafo.org/Districting.htm>
- Valley Population and Race/Ethnicity Totals: <http://lalafo.org/Districting.htm>
- Valley Registered Voters Total: <http://lalafo.org/Districting.htm>
- Valley District Assignments: <http://lalafo.org/Districting.htm>
- Proposed Valley Districting Plan Submittal: <http://lalafo.org/Districting.htm>

These web site links were also provided as a printed handout at the public hearings along with a Preliminary Plan map and an Executive Summary report.

Before the districting-related public hearings, LAFCO reproduced and distributed copies of the Preliminary Plan Report and Appendix. These items were mailed and made available to media outlets and public interest groups in the City of Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley. Advance notices of the public hearings were widely publicized, including postings on LAFCO's web site.

LAFCO held two districting-related public hearings. These hearings were conducted to provide information on the districting process and to discuss the Preliminary Plan. The main purpose of the meetings was to solicit public input. The hearings were held on December 8th at California State University Northridge in the west San Fernando Valley, and on December 12th at Valley College, in the east valley. Approximately 35 members of the general public and valley interest groups, including Valley Vote and the California Latino Redistricting Commission, attended the hearings. At these meetings, the consultants described the Preliminary Plan and the parameters that guided the districting process. Members of the public were given opportunities to comment.

At the December 8th meeting the public commentary was almost uniformly in support of the Preliminary Plan. A presentation by the Sherman Oaks Community Association asked for changes to the plan because it "divided" the Sherman Oaks community between Districts 13 and 14 and requested that the consultants consider alternate ways of drawing the boundaries around the Sherman Oaks community.

LAFCO executives asked to have the majority of Census Tract 1437.00 (was a part of District 14 in the Preliminary Plan) excluded from further consideration for the Valley. That area overlaps a portion of the Hollywood area that is currently under LAFCO's review under a separate reorganization plan. The decision to remove that tract and its population, plus further analysis by the consultants after the first public hearing – focused on changing the Preliminary Plan's boundaries between Districts 13 and 14 – resulted in the creation of a modified map that was presented and discussed at the follow-on public hearing.

At the December 12th public hearing, similar suggestions to those made on the 8th were voiced by the Sherman Oaks community. In addition, the Latino Redistricting Commission (Mr. Clayton) suggested modifications which if adopted would decrease the proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in District 4 and modify the boundaries of Districts 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7. His draft map suggested the possible boundaries. These modifications would split the community of North Hills. Representatives from North Hills who were at the hearing voiced opposition to these suggested boundary changes. Mr. Clayton speculated that the Preliminary Plan might not meet DOJ requirements. LAFCO invited the Latino Redistricting Commission to submit an alternative plan that the Commission and the consultants could examine and use in preparing the final plan. To date, no alternative plan or recommendation has been submitted.

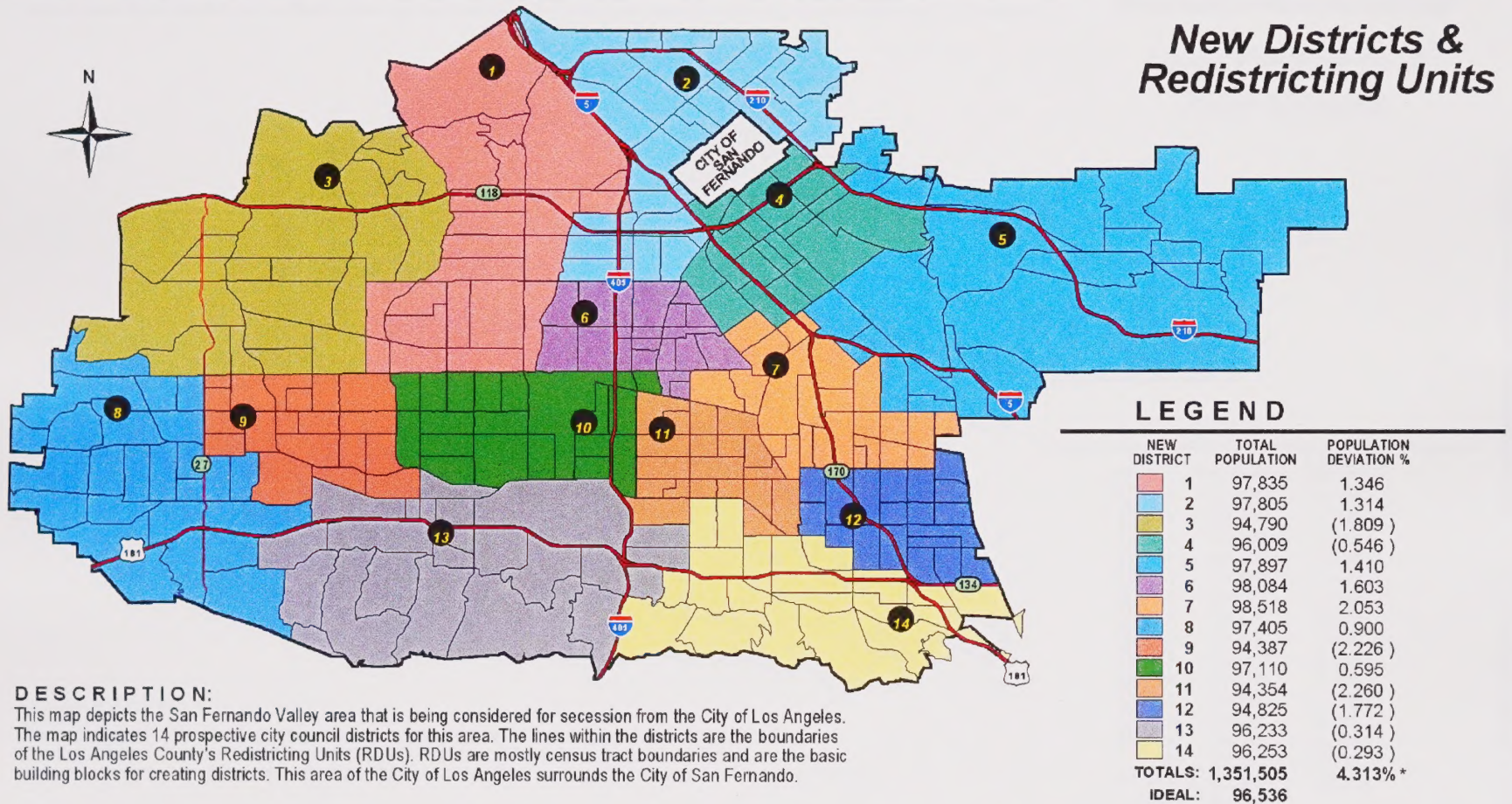
A request by the Warner Center Association suggested that Warner Commercial Center be in one district. Under the Preliminary Plan, it spanned Districts 8 and 9.

As a result of the public hearings, and further consultation with LAFCO executives, the Preliminary Plan was modified to exclude the applicable portion of Census Tract 1437.00 (Hollywood reorganization overlap), to split Census Tract 1349.02 (such that Warner Center is wholly in District 8), to split Census Tract 1190.00 (to shift a portion from District 4 to District 7), and to adjust the boundary between Districts 13 and 14 (to place additional areas of Sherman Oaks into District 14). These changes marginally increased the overall deviation of the Valley city area to 4.315%, and the Plan has maintained voting rights and preserved community boundaries to the extent possible. That version of the Plan was presented to LAFCO on January 14, 2002.

On March 20, 2002, LAFCO's Executive Director requested that the consultants prepare this final Plan. The only changes to this final version were to add three small portions of Census Tract 1437.00 to District 14: one populated area (480 Total Population) and two unpopulated areas adjacent to Universal City. These changes decreased the Plan's overall deviation for the Valley city area to 4.313%.

FIGURE 1
New Valley City Council Districts

New Districts & Redistricting Units

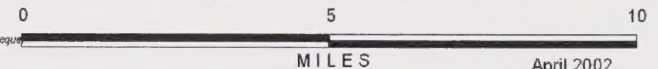


DESCRIPTION:

This map depicts the San Fernando Valley area that is being considered for secession from the City of Los Angeles. The map indicates 14 prospective city council districts for this area. The lines within the districts are the boundaries of the Los Angeles County's Redistricting Units (RDUs). RDUs are mostly census tract boundaries and are the basic building blocks for creating districts. This area of the City of Los Angeles surrounds the City of San Fernando.

* The TOTAL POPULATION DEVIATION is the range of district deviation percentages. A minor rounding difference may appear between the multiple per-district calculations vs. this overall calculation.

THIS MAP AND RELATED INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY. The Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles has endeavored to provide this map at equal to or better than the highest industry standards, and has conducted data validation and reasonableness tests; however, it is a representation of data obtained from multiple sources. Accordingly, minor errors and omissions may exist.



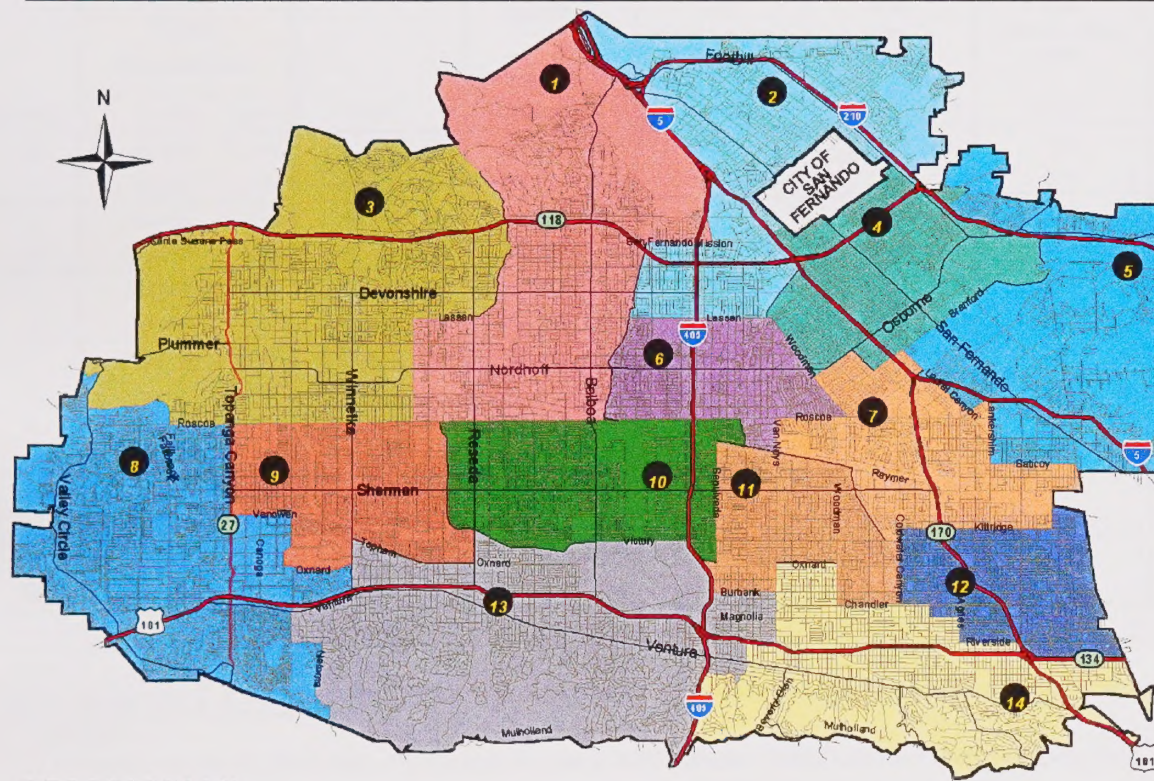
April 2002



FIGURE 2
New Valley City Council Districts -- With Roads

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
L A F C O
 LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

New Districts & Key Roads



LEGEND

NEW DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION DEVIATION %
1	97,835	1.346
2	97,805	1.314
3	94,790	(1.809)
4	96,009	(0.546)
5	97,897	1.410
6	98,084	1.603
7	98,518	2.053
8	97,405	0.900
9	94,387	(2.226)
10	97,110	0.595
11	94,354	(2.260)
12	94,825	(1.772)
13	96,233	(0.314)
14	96,253	(0.293)
TOTALS:	1,351,505	4.313% *
IDEAL:	96,536	

6 Plan's District Numbers

DESCRIPTION:

This map depicts the San Fernando Valley area that is being considered for secession from the City of Los Angeles. This map indicates 14 prospective city council districts for this area. Names of selected roads that form or are near edges of prospective districts appear on this map. This area of the City of Los Angeles surrounds the City of San Fernando.

* The TOTAL POPULATION DEVIATION is the range of district deviation percentages. A minor rounding difference may appear between the multiple per-district calculations vs. this overall calculation.

The source for the freeways, highways, and roads shown on this map is the Census Bureau's TIGER® /Line 2000 Redistricting Data.

THIS MAP AND RELATED INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY. The Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles has endeavored to provide this map of equal to or better than the highest industry standards, and has conducted data validation and reasonableness tests; however, it is a representation of data obtained from multiple sources. Accordingly, minor errors and omissions may exist.

0 5 10
 MILES

April 2002

TABLE 1: Total Population by Race/Ethnicity (Page 1 of 1)

DOJ CATEGORIES

This redistricting plan distributes the Total Population per 2000 Census as shown below.

DISTRICT	Valley's Total Population per 2000 Census COUNT DEV.%		Hispanic (All Races)		Not Hispanic (NH) White (Single Race)		NH African American or NH African American / White		NH Asian or NH Asian / White		NH American Indian or NH American Indian / White		NH Pacific Islander or NH Pacific Islander / White		NH Some Other Race or NH Some Other Race / White		NH Other Multiple-Race (where more than 1 minority race is listed)		%
			COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	
1	97,835	1.346	22,823	23.3	51,017	52.1	5,039	5.2	15,950	16.3	562	.6	166	.2	1,476	1.5	802	.8	100.0
2	97,805	1.314	62,018	63.4	24,264	24.8	4,065	4.2	5,912	6.0	570	.6	87	.1	578	.6	311	.3	100.0
3	94,790	-1.809	18,335	19.3	53,713	56.7	3,547	3.7	16,952	17.9	476	.5	138	.1	1,005	1.1	624	.7	100.0
4	96,009	-.546	80,768	84.1	5,592	5.8	6,029	6.3	2,733	2.8	315	.3	70	.1	231	.2	271	.3	100.0
5	97,897	1.410	43,239	44.2	41,832	42.7	3,387	3.5	6,821	7.0	689	.7	115	.1	1,356	1.4	458	.5	100.0
6	98,084	1.603	65,738	67.0	15,006	15.3	4,809	4.9	11,010	11.2	273	.3	173	.2	537	.5	538	.5	100.0
7	98,518	2.053	63,117	64.1	18,787	19.1	2,634	2.7	10,993	11.2	341	.3	168	.2	1,935	2.0	543	.6	100.0
8	97,405	.900	10,673	11.0	71,090	73.0	2,995	3.1	10,090	10.4	519	.5	169	.2	1,318	1.4	551	.6	100.0
9	94,387	-2.226	44,032	46.7	32,412	34.3	3,931	4.2	11,648	12.3	449	.5	145	.2	1,130	1.2	640	.7	100.0
10	97,110	.595	48,382	49.8	32,137	33.1	4,995	5.1	9,001	9.3	479	.5	195	.2	1,247	1.3	674	.7	100.0
11	94,354	-2.260	53,717	56.9	26,256	27.8	4,993	5.3	6,198	6.6	342	.4	161	.2	2,056	2.2	631	.7	100.0
12	94,825	-1.772	40,798	43.0	38,867	41.0	6,173	6.5	5,227	5.5	491	.5	148	.2	2,403	2.5	718	.8	100.0
13	96,233	-.314	10,232	10.6	73,084	75.9	3,444	3.6	6,116	6.4	333	.3	100	.1	2,380	2.5	544	.6	100.0
14	96,253	-.293	11,010	11.4	72,960	75.8	4,235	4.4	5,424	5.6	420	.4	117	.1	1,516	1.6	571	.6	100.0
TOTALS:	1,351,505		574,882	42.5	557,017	41.2	60,276	4.5	124,075	9.2	6,259	.5	1,952	.1	19,168	1.4	7,876	.6	100.0
IDEAL:	96,536		IDEAL = Valley's population divided by 14, the number of districts. TOTAL DEVIATION (Deviation Range) = The spread between the district-level population deviation percentages.																
TOTAL DEVIATION:	4.313%																		

NOTES:

- 1 The data source for this table is the Census Bureau's 2000 Census: Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data.
- 2 The **Total Population** column depicts each person being counted only once – even multi-race persons.
- 3 The **DEV.%** column indicates the percentage, rounded for each district, that each district's population would deviate, over or under, from an IDEAL district population total.
- 4 The **TOTAL DEVIATION** is the range of district **DEV.%**s. A minor rounding difference may appear between the multiple per-district calculations vs. this overall calculation.
- 5 The Department of Justice (DOJ) defined a set of 8 exclusive race/ethnicity population categories; persons are counted once in their applicable DOJ category.
- 6 The **COUNT** columns contain population totals for each district, and for DOJ categories within each district.
- 7 The **%** columns contain population percentages for each DOJ category within each district. TIP: Read these percentages across.

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

TABLE 2: Voting Age Population by Race/Ethnicity (Page 1 of 1)

DOJ CATEGORIES

This redistricting plan distributes the Voting Age Population per 2000 Census as shown below.

DISTRICT	Valley's Voting Age Population per 2000 Census COUNT VAR.%		Hispanic (All Races)		Not Hispanic (NH) White (Single Race)		NH African American or NH African American / White		NH Asian or NH Asian / White		NH American Indian or NH American Indian / White		NH Pacific Islander or NH Pacific Islander / White		NH Some Other Race or NH Some Other Race / White		NH Other Multiple-Race (where more than 1 minority race is listed)		
			COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	
1	75,147	6.33	15,276	20.3	41,850	55.7	3,701	4.9	12,181	16.2	428	.6	103	.1	1,070	1.4	538	.7	100.0
2	67,260	-4.83	39,047	58.1	20,124	29.9	2,553	3.8	4,452	6.6	430	.6	65	.1	394	.6	195	.3	100.0
3	71,694	1.44	11,997	16.7	43,194	60.2	2,385	3.3	12,495	17.4	378	.5	101	.1	751	1.0	393	.5	100.0
4	62,455	-11.63	50,706	81.2	4,581	7.3	4,403	7.0	2,130	3.4	230	.4	54	.1	169	.3	182	.3	100.0
5	70,550	-.17	27,437	38.9	33,656	47.7	2,290	3.2	5,240	7.4	533	.8	89	.1	1,001	1.4	304	.4	100.0
6	64,248	-9.09	39,447	61.4	12,426	19.3	3,039	4.7	8,273	12.9	204	.3	123	.2	386	.6	350	.5	100.0
7	67,137	-5.00	39,497	58.8	15,379	22.9	1,727	2.6	8,406	12.5	246	.4	104	.2	1,391	2.1	387	.6	100.0
8	76,246	7.89	7,374	9.7	57,291	75.1	2,140	2.8	7,588	10.0	407	.5	120	.2	954	1.3	372	.5	100.0
9	67,901	-3.92	28,055	41.3	26,799	39.5	2,569	3.8	8,753	12.9	342	.5	110	.2	843	1.2	430	.6	100.0
10	69,321	-1.91	30,798	44.4	26,394	38.1	3,360	4.8	6,900	10.0	367	.5	129	.2	915	1.3	458	.7	100.0
11	66,604	-5.76	34,462	51.7	21,645	32.5	3,359	5.0	4,833	7.3	252	.4	117	.2	1,542	2.3	394	.6	100.0
12	72,019	1.90	26,981	37.5	33,314	46.3	4,614	6.4	4,202	5.8	416	.6	117	.2	1,840	2.6	535	.7	100.0
13	77,889	10.21	7,533	9.7	60,233	77.3	2,581	3.3	4,871	6.3	279	.4	75	.1	1,932	2.5	385	.5	100.0
14	80,949	14.54	8,260	10.2	62,779	77.6	3,325	4.1	4,507	5.6	355	.4	95	.1	1,207	1.5	421	.5	100.0
TOTALS:	989,420		366,870	37.1	459,665	46.5	42,046	4.2	94,831	9.6	4,867	.5	1,402	.1	14,395	1.5	5,344	.5	100.0
AVERAGE:	70,673		AVERAGE = Valley's voting age population divided by 14, the number of districts.																
TOTAL VARIANCE:	26.17%		TOTAL VARIANCE (Variance Range) = The spread between the district-level voting age population variance percentages.																

NOTES:

- 1 The data source for this table is the Census Bureau's 2000 Census: Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data.
- 2 The **Voting Age Population** column depicts each person, age 18 and older, being counted only once – even multi-race persons.
- 3 The **VAR.%** column indicates the percentage that each district's voting age population would vary, over or under, from the **AVERAGE** district population.
- 4 The **TOTAL VARIANCE** is the range of district **VAR.%**s. A minor rounding difference may appear between the multiple per-district calculations vs. this overall calculation.
- 5 The Department of Justice (DOJ) defined a set of 8 exclusive race/ethnicity population categories; persons are counted once in their applicable DOJ category.
- 6 The **COUNT** columns contain voting age population totals for each district, and for DOJ categories within each district.
- 7 The **%** columns contain voting age population percentages for each DOJ category within each district. TIP: Read these percentages across.

[Appendix maps not included in this printout. Maps available
online (as of 6-20-02) at: http://www.lalafco.org/ValleyDistrictingReportAppendix_E_20020410.pdf]

VALLEY DISTRICTING REPORT APPENDIX

**For
Local Agency Formation Commission
(LAFCO)
for Los Angeles County**

**Prepared By
Professor William A. V. Clark, UCLA Geography Department
Patrick D. Quinlan, PDQ GeoDemographics**

April 10, 2002

Valley Community / Districting Maps

- New Valley City Council Districts – With RDUs
- New Valley City Council Districts – With Roads
- Valley Area Overview
- L A City's Valley Community Planning Areas
- L A County's Valley Community Planning Areas
- Chambers of Commerce Communities
- L A County's Redistricting Units (RDUs)

